The CHANGE of Times and Seasons, confidered and improved; both as referring to private Life, and to the Kingdoms of this World.

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SERMON

PREACH'D at the

Merchants Lecture

AT

SALTERS-HALL,

On the 20th of October, 1724,

BEING

The Anniversary of the King's Coronation.

By S. WRIGHT.

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DANIEL ii. 21.

And he changeth the Times and the Seasons.



HIS Book of Daniel has ever been esteem'd an inestimable Treasure to the Church and People of God. 'Tis partly Historical, and partly Prophetical; and all exceedingly enter-

taining and useful, to those that study it with an humble attentive Mind.

The historical part of it is very moving and instructive; many young and tender Spirits have received early Impressions of Religion from it; and many also in their after Lives have been formed to great Constancy and Firmness in the Ways and Worship of God, by considering the undaunted steady Piety and Devotion of Daniel and his three Companions.

The prophetical part has employed many learned and inquisitive minds, so as to afford great Improvement to themselves; tho' they have not been able to give full Satisfaction to others, in explaining the things foretold, and fixing the Times of their Accomplishment. The Uncertainty which there is, about the particular Meaning of these

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Prophecies, must not, however, be imputed to the Ambiguity or Obscurity of the Prophecies themselves; but to the great Uncertainty of human Histories and Chronologies, by which the Computation is made both of the Times and Kingdoms here described. That which is most important and comfortable to us, is most plain; and in this, all Interpreters agree, that while other Kings and Empires perish'd, the Messiah should be King of an everlasting Kingdom; the Foundation of which should be laid upon the Redemption purchas'd by his Death. (Of which Kingdom you have lately had an Account.) The prefixed Time of the Messiah's being cut off, was more clearly revealed to Daniel, than to any other Prophet. He faw the Accomplishment of all the ancient Types and Ceremonies, the Abolishment of them as to their further Use, and setting up the Service and Worship of God in Spirit and in Truth. foretold the Messiah's exercising his Dominion, by punishing the Jewish Nation, and by delivering and faving his own People; with the winding up of all at last, in the Resurrection of them that sleep in the Dust, their final Judgment, and the glorious State of those that turn many to Righteousness.

It is with an Eye both to the historical and prophetical Parts of this Book, that God is represented in the Words of our Text, as Changing the Times and the Seasons. Upon what happened in the Case of Daniel and his Companions, and also upon a Discovery of Nebuchadnezzar's Dream, and the Meaning of it, the Prophet blesseth the God of Heaven in such Words as these: Blessed be the Name of God for ever and ever, for Wisdom and Might are his, and he changeth the Times and the Seasons: He removeth Kings, and he setteth up Kings: He giveth Wisdom unto the wise, and Knowledge to them that know Understanding: he revealeth the deep

With Respect to the Life of DANIEL. 3

and secret Things: He knoweth what is in the

Darkness, and the Light dwelleth with him.

WE have here a Description of the governing Perfections of GoD; and also of the actual Exercise of them, with Regard to Seasons, and Perfons, and all human Affairs. His rectoral Perfections here mentioned are these; Wisdom and Omniscience; Might or Omnipotence; Wisdom and Might are his. Omnipresence also is intimated, in his being not only with Kings on the Throne, but in secret Places; and his Holiness of perfect Rectitude of Nature, with the Righteousness of all his Ways, may be fignified by Light dwelling with him; as it also fignifies a clear and full discerning of all things. These Perfections of God are exercised in the Government of this World various Ways: Namely, in changing the Times and the Sealons; in ordering the Stations and Conditions of Men, He removeth Kings, and setteth up Kings; in guiding and enlightening Hearts and Spirits, He giveth Wisdom to the wife, and Knowledge to them that know Understanding; and then, in the Disposal of all Affairs, He bringeth to light Things deep and secret, either for the Accomplishment, or Disappointment of them, as he sees best.

In this Order we might very profitably enlarge on the whole Form of Thanksgiving here before us. But I have chosen one single Sentence principally to fix our Thoughts upon, and shall only take Notice of the other Things here mentioned as they may serve to explain, and to give us a more extensive and useful View of these Words: He

changeth the Times and the Seasons.

'Tis true, indeed, the whole Doctrine of a Divine Providence is implied and included in this short Sentence. Taking the Word [Times] in a general Sense; and the Word [Seasons] in a more limited Sense, for the Opportunities allotted to the several Works and Enjoyments of Life, there is nothing

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nothing which befalls Men, or that is to be performed and done by them, but might be let to View in giving an Account of GoD's changing the Times and Seasons. All those Times enumerated by Solomon in the 3d Chapter of his Ecclesiaftes, might properly be enlarged on. Where the several Seasons are mentioned, that serve for producing Things Natural, and those that serve for contingent and voluntary Actions: Those Seasons also that affect whole Families and Kingdoms might be considered, as they are there pointed at; with the Time of Life, and Death to particular Persons, and all the intervening Changes to which Men are exposed.

Bur I shall content my self at present in considering only such Changes, as the Context and the History of Daniel set before us. There are several Things observable in this Prophet's own Life. to which, without Doubt, he had a Regard when he is bleffing and adoring the great Disposer of all Things. Tho' 'tis evident (as was hinted before) that the Change of Times and Seasons has a Reference to the Kingdoms of the Earth, which should be fet up and be overthrown successively, according to the Interpretation of Nebuchadnezzar's The Prophet then foresaw the Times that should pass over Men, by Reason of such Revolutions, and bleffeth GoD as the great Ruler of them. We may therefore consider the Words in both these Views.

1. As they refer to the Life and Circumstances of the Prophet in particular.

2. As they refer to States and Kingdoms in general.

THE APPLICATION will be made as we go along.

With Respect to the Life of DANIEL. 7

1. LET us consider in what Instances God changeth the Times, as they refer to the Prophet's particular Circumstances, and the Turns in his

own Life.

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HE was taken from his native Country and Polsessions in Judea, and was carried away a Captive to Babylon. In his Captivity V. 1, 2. he was chosen, with three of his Companions, to be instructed in the Learning and Language of the Chaldeans. By this Means they were to be prepared for the King's Presence, and for publick Service. Three Years were spent in studying the Chaldee Language, and other Things necessary to fit them for the Babylonian Court. During these Studies, Daniel was ordered a daily Provision of the King's Meat; but he chose Pulse to eat, and Water to drink. This Choice he made, not only because the Babylonians did eat such Things as were forbidden to the Jews; but that he might fuit himself to his present Condition, as a Captive, and in a State of Affliction; and also, that he might shew how intirely his Hope and Confidence was in GoD.

Ar the Time appointed for Daniel's being brought into the King's Presence, the State-Otficer, to whom such Services belonged, introduced him and his Companions to Nebuv. 18. chadnezzar. Upon the King's first communing with them, they were greatly effeemed by him: And 'tis added, that in all Matters of Wisdom and Understanding, about which the King enquired, he found them ten Times better than all the Magicians and Astrologers that were in all his Realm.

No sooner was Daniel brought into this Favour with the King, but a very strange and trying Thing happened, that might have proved his Destruction, as well as the Death of all the Wise-

Men of Babylon. The King was impress'd Ch. ii. in so extraordinary a Manner by a Dream, that he could not turn his Thoughts from it; and yet he could not recover it, so as to give any distinct Account of it. His Spirit was troubled to that Degree, he could have no Rest till it was found out. In the Height of

this Uneafiness he threatens the Chaldean Wise-Men to cut them in Pieces, and

to make their Houses a Dunghill, if they did not tell him his Dream, with the Interpretation of it. This at the first reading, or reciting, appears a most unreasonable Demand; but if you observe Nebuchadnezzar's stating the Matter afterward, you will readily fall in with it. He tells his pretended Wise-Men, that they prepared

lying and corrupt Words before him; and they might give lying and false Interpretations of his Dream, should it be told them with allits Circumstances; but let them shew the Dream it self, and then he should depend upon their Wisdom and Knowledge truly to interpret it. The Matter being thus stated, we can't but allow, he judg'd right. That Wisdom and Discerning, which could certainly discover the Meaning of a prophetick Vision; could also discover the Vision it The Wise-Men tell him, that none but

the Gods, whose dwelling is not with Flesh, could possibly come up to what the

v. 12. King required. At such a Reply Nebuv. 13. chadnezzar's Anger was raised to Fury,

and he commanded that they should all v. 16. be destroyed. In this dangerous Case, Daniel interposes; desires Time, and that the Destruction of the Wise-Men might be stayed for a while: Then he goes and calls together his

Friends, who join with him in desiring Mercies of the God of Heaven concerning this Secret, and presently the Secret is

THEN revealed to him.

With Respect to the Life of DANIEL. 9

THEN Daniel bleffed the God of Heaven, and faid (among other Things) be changeth the Times and the Seasons. An immediate and very great Change there was, upon this Discovery: The King was appealed, the shedding of Blood prevented, and Daniel was promoted to be Ruler over the whole Province of Babylon.

AFTER this the Jews were exposed to

the Severity of persecuting Laws. Ido- Ch. iii. latrous Edicts were made, and Conspiracies were formed to take away the Life of the Prophet, and his three Companions. When Nebuchadnezzar was driven from his Throne, and lived wild amongst the Beasts of the Field, Daniel seems to have made no Appearance in publick, but to have spent those seven Years in Retirement: For there is not the least Mention of any Thing concerning him, amongst those who had the Administration of publick Affairs, during the Banishment of Nebuchadnezzar. He was laid by, alfo, all the Reign of Evil-Merodach; no Notice being taken of him, after the Restoration of Nebuchadnezzar, till the Time of Belsbazzar the Son of Evil-Merodach; at the end of whole Reign Daniel was again called to Court, and Ch. v. ver. made the third Ruler under the King.

UPON Darius's coming to the Throne, Ch. vi. an Hundred and twenty Princes were let over the whole Kingdom, and Daniel ver. 1, 2. was made chief President over those Princes. This rendered him an Object of their Envy to such a Degree, that they con-V. 7, 8. trive to procure a Law that might take away his Life. In the Matters of his God, they foon find an Opportunity to 13. accuse him; and upon their Accusation he is condemn'd, and cast into the Lion's Den: But there his God preserved him,

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and afterwards raifed him to fresh Ho-

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v. 24. nours; upon which his Accusers with their Families, were cast to the Lions. Such Changes of Times and Seasons were there, in the Life of this good Man.

From this brief Abstract of the History of this Propher, and his personal Circumstances, it appears,

1. THAT there are times of Settlement, and times also of being in an unsettled State, and both under the Direction of a superintending Providence.

The time of Daniel and the Jews continuing in their own Land was determinately fixed; and the Season when they should be removed, was fore-told by their Prophets. The Days of their Captivity also in Babylon were number'd, and their so-journing there, was by the Order of Heaven. King Nebuchadnezzar was taught by one of the most exemplary and amazing Judgments that ever fell upon Man, to own the Disposals and Dominion of God in establishing and settling Men, or unsettling them, and driving them from the Posselsion of every thing.

In like manner, all Men upon the Face of the whole Earth, are said to have the Bounds of their Habi-

tation fixed by God. Acts xvi. 26.

This should teach us to own God, and beg his Direction in all our Settlements; that our Thoughts and Contrivances may fall in with the Designs of Heaven, and that we may not expose ourselves to continual Trouble and Disappointment, by proposing to settle things for ourselves otherwise than God would have them.

We should also learn, not to promise ourselves too much from the Continuance of any Settlement upon Earth. Those who are in the midst of all the Comforts of Life, may soon be thrown into an unsettled State; their Blessings may be suddenly removed, or they call'd away from them before they are aware.

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On the other hand, such as are driven from House and Home in one Part of the World, may find Friends, and meet with great Advantages in other Places, as Daniel did. The folitary may be fet in Families, and the Strangers and Sojourners led to a safe and quiet Habitation. But then they must remember in all this, that the most High doth according to his Will, among the Inhabitants of the Earth, as well as in marshalling the Army of Heaven. He orders the Places and Situations of his Creatures in both Worlds, and gives Law to all their Actions.

2. From the History before us, we are led to observe, that there are times of Discipline and Preparation for Service; and there are also times of Employment, when Men are actually call'd to use the Talents with which they are endued; and both these are of Gop.

DANIEL and his Friends must have their Years of private private Instruction, before they are called to appear in publick. And after they had acted for a while in their first Stations, they are again cast into Retirement, and by the wise Methods of Heaven are form'd for new Service, to which God was pleas'd to call them. When Providence defigns a Person for any eminent Usefulness, it also appoints those preparatory Steps, that shall furnish for it, and pave the Way to it. The Lives of Joseph, and Moses, and David, and others in the facred Records, give us full Proof of this. And indeed, common Life itself, and daily Observation, thews, that the Times and Circumstances of Men's being prepar'd for Business, as well as of their acting init, and following it, are under the Direction of a superintending Providence.

This should teach us patiently to go through the Seasons appointed, for instructing and forming our Minds to any useful Station and Employment AGAIN, when Men are put into useful Stations, it is their Duty to ast in them so, as to serve the Purposes of God's Glory, and the Good of those about them, to the utmost of their Power. In every Business of Life, the Providence of God should be observed in all the preparatory Steps that lead to it; and then giving Opportunity and Ability to pursue it; and in all, Men should endeavour to suit themselves to the Designs of Heaven; to be just, and merciful, and diligent, and to walk humbly with God, doing all they can under these Regulations, both to provide for their own, and to promote the Interests of Religion and the publick Good.

3. We may observe again, in the History before us, that there are times of Favour and Success in the World, and there are times also of Re-

proach and Unsuccessfulness.

One while, Daniel prospers exceedingly, and gains very great Honours and Advantages, both for himself and his Companions: Another while, they are expos'd to the most violent Oppositions, and are thrown into such a State of Neglect and Inactivity as to all worldly Affairs, that we hear nothing of them for many Years together. So Nebuchadnezzar, in one part of his Life, was grown and become strong: In another seven Years of it, he was cast out from all Dominion, and became

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came more savage and brutish than ever any Man beside, that has been heard of: After this, he was restor'd to his Throne and Honours again; and in all, he was taught, not only to acknowledge the King of Heaven, but to praise, extol, and bonour bim, all whose Works are Truth, and his Ways Judgment, and those that walk in Pride be is able to

abase. ch. iv. 37.

This should teach Men Humility and Caution in times of Favour and Success; that they do not value themselves too much, nor promise themselves a certainty of things going on in such a Course. They should not carry it vainly, so as to shew an irreligious Spirit and neglect of GoD; or encourage themselves in any contemptuous provoking Behaviour toward their Neighbours. But, as those that consider the Times may change before they are aware, they should act so, as not to be confounded in themselves, or give Occasion to the Insults of others, when the Tables are turn'd.

WE may also learn Patience and Hope in times of Reproach and Unsuccessfulness. Go D can make these very serviceable to the Improvement of our Minds, and he can clear up all in our Favour again, and direct to further Advantages of Life, if they may be good for us. So that let our Circumstances be what they will, we have always Occasion either to rejoice in the Mercy of God, or at least, to hope in it. But that leads

me to add

4. THERE are Seasons of Distress of Mind, and of seeking earnestly to GoD; and there are times of Light and Comfort, and rejoicing in GoD.

Thus Daniel we find, one while, summoning his Companions to join with him in defiring Mercies of the God of Heaven; being in Darkness and Fear, and at a Loss as to what might befal them. Another while, he is bleffing GoD, that gives Wifdom dom and Knowledge, and reveals Secrets, and rejoicing in his Light. Nebuchadnezzar loses all the
Exercise of Reason and Thought, for some Years;
and then again, he lists up his Eyes to Heaven,
and his Understanding returns to him. David often speaks of God's changing the Times, in this
manner, with him. In my Prosperity Isaid, Ishall
never be moved; Thou did'st hide thy Face, I was
troubled. On the contrary, in another Place he
says, He poured out his Complaint, and when his
Spirit was overwhelmed within him, God knew
his Path; from this Darkness he looks to God's
dealing bountifully with him, Psal. cxlii. 3, 7.

These Seasons should teach us to honour a wise and good God by trusting in him, and waiting for him, in the most distressful Hours: And to be very active Servants for his Cause, and do all we can to propagate the Joys and Comforts of his Service, in times of Light and Mercy, and clearer Discoveries of things. We should endeavour to credit Religion, by shewing the strong Supports, and the wise Counsels it yields, in a time of Distress and Danger; and by shewing its Pleasures and Triumphs, in times of God's signal Appearance to us and for us: We should then fetch in all our brighter and more comfortable Ways of thinking, to recommend Religion, and Devotion,

to those about us.

5. This History leads us to observe, that there are Times of being brought to the very Gates of Death, and there are times of Restoration and Deliverance.

THE Sentence of Death, we find once and again pass'd upon Daniel and his Friends; but God that raiseth the Dead, deliver'd from that Death to which they were condemn'd. He sav'd in the Fiery Furnace, and in the Lions Den; and wrought most wonderful Deliverances, by bringing out of them unhurt, untouch'd.

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So in other Cases, when good Men have been under a Sentence of Death, both in their own Apprehensions, and the Thoughts of all about them, God has deliver'd from those Distempers which appear'd mortal, and from those Dangers out of which there seem'd to be no way for escape.

This should teach us to look upon our Afflictions and Dangers as not coming by chance, or rising out of the Dust; but order'd as to the Time, and measur'd as to the Weight and Duration of them, by God. We should, therefore, make him our Trust and Help in all times of Sickness, and under the Apprehensions of Death. We should look upon him as the God of Salvation, thro' our Lord Jesus Christ: Who deliver'd us (says the Apossel to the Corinthians) from so great a Death, and does deliver, in whom we trust that he will yet deliver us. Most certainly he will deliver, either from dying, or by dying, all those that are in Christ Jesus, Rom.viii.1.

FURTHER, we should learn from every merciful Restoration and Deliverance, to devote our renew'd Lives to God, in a Course of new Obedience.

Now considering the Life of Man as subject to all these Changes, and that all of us either have known, or may come to know, such variety of Times and Seasons, we should improve this Consideration to ourselves all the Ways we can. But I must omit, at present, what I had thought to say for the surther Application of this Head, that I may pass on to the other View of our Text.

II. To consider the Words before us, as they refer to States and Kingdoms in general.

In God's revealing to Daniel the Dream of Nebuchadnezzar, and the Interpretation of it, he had

had a View of the Rife, and Fall, of feveral Kings and Kingdoms on the Earth. He faw the Glory and Strength of one, the Weakness and mean Condition of another. He saw the Wisdom and Success of the publick Administrations at one time, with the Darkness and divided State of Counsels and Managements at another time. He faw one Kingdom, as it were, a Head of Gold; and another that role up, inferior to it; and a third, that is compar'd to Brass; and a fourth, that was as Iron, but mix'd with Clay, partly strong, and partly broken. The Time will not allow our going into the Explication of these things; and my present Subject only requires, that we observe the particular Inflances of Go D's changing the Times and Seasons with reference to those different Monarchies, and Governments that are in the World.

1. It is observable, that the KINGS which reign from time to time, are removed, or fet up,

by the over-ruling Providence of GoD.

This follows immediately upon its being faid, that God changeth the Times and the Seasons; He removeth Kings, and setteth up Kings. From whence we are not only to conclude, that good Princes are of GoD, but those that are base and evil may, for a time, be raifed up to serve the wife Purpoles of Heaven; and to lead the Nations to the Knowledge of God, by what is sometimes ordain'd to come upon such Rulers. This is fully express'd in the 4th Chapter of this Prophecy, at the 17th Verse. Where it is expresly said, that the Calamities appointed to Nebuchadnezzar, were fent for this very end; to the Intent the living may know that the most High ruleth in the Kingdom of Men, and giveth it to whom soever he will, and setteth up over it the basest of Men. This is further exemplified in the vile Character, and dreadful End of Belshazzar, in the 7th Chapter of this Book. Thus Thus Kings are changed; and the bad, as well as the good, are removed, or fet up, as the wife Purposes of God are differently to be served by them, or upon them.

2. He changeth the Seasons under their respective Administrations, as to the Light and Profperity, or the Darkness and Calamities that shall

attend their Reigns.

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THE Fear of God will make those that rule over Men, to be just and merciful, as the Light of the Morning when the Sun rifeth, even a Morning without Clouds; as the tender Grass springing out of the Earth by clear shining af- xxiii. 4. ter Rain. On the other hand, Pride, Senfuality, and Idolatry, will darken a Prince's Reign, and bring Misery upon a People. These things produce persecuting Laws, and for want of the Fear of God, they run all into Tyranny and Oppression: As the History of the Reigns in this Prophecy fadly proves. Such Abominations and Vices are encouraged, by this means, and such vile Affections are raised, as provoke God to send grievous Judgments. The Times and Seasons are changed under the Kings that are fet up, according to their good, or ill Administration.

3. THE Rife and Fall of Empires and Governments themselves, are, hereupon, order'd and over-

rul'd by GoD.

Thus it has come to pass, that the chief Seat of Power and Dominion has been removed from one Part of the World to another. And after a Race of Kings in one Empire is extinct, and the Government itself entirely fails, another Empire is set up, and has its successive Monarchs for another Period of Time; and then, that also, has yielded to some new rais'd Dominion. Thus Daniel saw the Babylonian Empire flourish-

ing for a while, and then yielding to the Medo-Persian. He foresaw the Persian sinking, and giving Way to the Grecian; and the Grecian succeeded by the Roman. He foresaw also the utter Destruction of the Jewish Kingdom; and many other lesser Kingdoms might be mention'd, which are entirely dissolved and lost, as well as that; tho' none under such Circumstances of Ignominy and Disgrace. Thus God changeth the Times and Seasons, by the Rise and Fall of Kingdoms, as well as by removing and setting up Kings.

4. God's ordering all these Changes should be consider'd, with respect to Religion, and the Advancement of his Son's Kingdom and Glory.

THAT which was foretold should begin under the Roman Empire, is described further, as continuing and growing, throughout all succeeding Ages. It is represented, Verse 44th of the Chapter, where the Text is, after the following manner: In the Days of these Kings, shall the God of Heaven set up a Kingdom, which shall not be destroy'd; and the Kingdom shall not be left to other People; but it shall break in pieces, and consume all

these Kingdoms, and it shall stand for ever.

Whatever Blasphemies may be uttered by the Pope, and his Adherents, concerning Christ's having a visible Successor here on Earth, to exercise Dominion, and to lord it over his Heritage; the Scripture declares very expressly, that when the God of Heaven shall set up his Kingdom, it shall not be left to Successors, and given up to the Management of others, as the earthly Kingdoms before described, were. No Words can be plainer and stronger than those, The Kingdom shall not be left to other People; that is, neither to any successive Monarchs, nor to any Synods, and Combinations of Men; but as the King himself lives, and is seated on his Throne, he keeps the ruling, law-

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nbiives, ing, awlaw-giving, judging Power in his own Hand, and none shall be able to destroy it: Yea 'tis farther said, that the breaking to Pieces of other Kingdoms, and the consuming of them, is ordered for the Enlargement and Establishment of the Kingdom of Christ, which shall stand for ever.

These Things may admit of very great and useful Enlargement in your own Thoughts; but I must not dwell upon them any surther, save only by bringing what is said to our own Case and

Circumstances in this Kingdom.

THE APPLICATION of these Words, as they refer to Kingdoms and Nations in General, may be in the following Inferences.

1. WE may learn from what has been faid, to whom we owe that Change of the Times, which

we are led to think of on this Day

THE 20th of October is a Day distinguished, in our Calendar, for the CORONATION of his prefent Majesty. A happy Day for this City, and this Kingdom, that the Crown was placed on fo wife, and good, and experienced a Head; and that, in so critical a Season, when a few Months delay might have thrown us into other Hands, or at least have occasioned great Broils and Bloodshed to fecure the present Settlement. When we think how many Popish Families are set aside to make Way for the Succession in the House of Hanover; and consider the Power and Interest of those Families in Europe; together with all the Arts, and Plots, and Riches of Rome, which has openly avowed the Cause of the King's Enemies; it must be owned, that a Crown so placed is directed by the Hand of Heaven.

In the Advancement of King George, we have a joyful Proof of God's setting up the best of Kings; as at other Times there have been sad Instances of the basest of Princes and Rulers being

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fet over us. This Nation hath as much Reason to take Notice, of God's changing the Times and Seasons in this Respect, as any Nation upon Earth. Our Changes have been very frequent, and very great, from one Extreme to another. And on some Occasions they have proved very sudden; the most amazing Revolutions being brought about, as if one Nation had vanished, and another

been born in a Day.

WHAT Times of War and Confusion! of Tyranny and Persecution! of Tumult and Rebellion! have torn and afflicted this Land? And on the other Hand, what Times of Peace and good Order! of Toleration and Mercy! of Triumph and Prosperity! have healed and revived us again? How have we been lifted up, and cast down, in this very Reign? What desperate Adventures were made to change the Times, by contriving Methods to enrich some of the basest of Men, and to ensnare some of the most cautious and wary; It is an amazing Thing, that under a Prince of so much Steadiness, Wisdom, and Goodness, any should dare to have practifed such Frolicks, such Robbery: And 'tis astonishing that so many suffering Persons and Families, have yielded to their Calamities with fo much Patience as they have done. How wonderfully hath a wife Providence conducted all these Changes, that they have neither destroyed our Civil Constitution, nor the Protestant Religion? Grant it, Almighty God! that no future Changes may ever destroy thefe.

2. WE learn from the Subject before us, that the removing and fetting up of Kings, is a Matter to be observed and spoken of by the Worshippers of God, as well as by the Politicians and Men of this World.

This is not to be looked upon, as if we were exercising our selves in Things too bigh for us;

Reason or as if it were a Matter wholly out of our Pro-Times vince, when we are in a Place of Worship, to speak of these mighty Acts of him we adore. Let these upon Things be kept only for special Occasions, and t, and then the Scripture allows, and directs us, to turn And our Thoughts this Way. In the History of Israidden; el there are Records of the Times under the Reign tht aof their Princes, according to what happened to nother the Nation in general, and to the several Parts of f Tyit distinctly. (I Chron. xxix. last.) Not only the llion! Acts and Reign of David were written, but the Times that went over him, and over Israel, and over n the all the Kingdoms of the Countries. Or-Thus the Prophet teaches us in our Text: So does the Pfalh and mist also in the lxxvth Psalm, to take this into our gain? Devotions, when we are acknowledging and praif-

> down one, and setteth up another*. IF we look back to those Reigns, which have come within the Observation and Memory of several here present, we must celebrate the Wisdom of GoD and his Might, (as our Context teaches us to do) in the Change of Kings, as well as of Times. Much of God, hath appeared, in communicating Knowledge to Men, and in revealing deep and secret Things, for the Removal of one, and the Advance-

ing God: Namely, that Promotion cometh neither

from the East, nor from the West, nor from the

South: But God is the Judge; he putteth Ps. lxxv.

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How strange a Providence was there, in a Popish Prince being set upon the Throne, about 40 Years ago? How effectually did the Measures then taken raise a general Abhorrence of Popery, when it was making such haste to seize or to overthrow all before it? A Time of very great Affliction and Misery that was. The Laws that should have

^{*} This is particularly and fully applied to the Accession of his present Majesty, in a Sermon published the last Year by Mr. Earle.

prevented our Grievances, and Parliaments that only could remedy them, were both thrown aside; Liberty and Property were lost, and every Thing dear to Englishmen and Protestants laid at Stake.

In a few Years, this Storm blew over: And King James, shamefully leaving his Throne and Kingdom to shift for themselves; the Prince of Orange, who was universally welcomed as a Saviour in the Day of Distress, was also made Sovereign upon our Deliverance; and was declared rightful and lawful King according to the Constitution of this Kingdom. A general Satisfaction and Happiness ensued, in setting the Crown upon the Head of this great Deliverer. Then the Nation revived and flourished again under the wise and healing Administrations of King WILLIAM, together with those of his amiable Partner Queen MARY.

But after the Joy for such a Deliverance had a little spent it self, how soon did the Clouds begin to gather again? Every Thing was contrived that might obstruct our Happiness, when those Princes were most sollicitous to promote a compleat Settlement of Things, upon a truly Christian and Protestant Foundation; and the most amazing Oppositions were raised, against the kindest and greatest Designs, formed by those generous Friends to

Religion and Mankind.

Peace, and for the Nation's more lasting Prosperity, the best of Queens resigned her Sceptre and her Breath; and a King that was the Glory of Europe, lived only to double the Years of her short Reign, and to fix that Succession to the Crown in which we now rejoice, and then Heal-so returned to his Earth; and many of the wise Thoughts and Projects of those great Princes dyed with them.

AFTER their Decease, another Prince arose, under whom the Nation enjoyed great Quiet and Happin

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Happiness for several Years at home; and ten Campaigns, not to be matched in History, roll'd on with vastly great and uninterrupted Success in Wars abroad; and Fame sounded its Trumpet loud, to publish thro' the World, the Glory of the Bri-When tish Counsels and the British Arms. all on a sudden, an unaccountable Storm arose; Houses were battered, Places of Worship burnt, our Quiet was lost, our Successes stopp'd, and the Voice of Fame was drowned, by the Clamours of Faction, the Hissings of Envy, and the Bellowings of Pride and Falshood. I should add particularly, that a mighty Noise of the Church's Danger eccho'd from Place to Place, with a Multitude of other Chimæra's, which Jealousy and Superstition had forged and cherished, to darken the Times, and to bring about a Scheme of Things which has fince been exposed to publick View. The Reports of Parliament, and the Tryals of State Criminals, have unfolded to us that Mystery of Iniquity, which was then working.

At this lowering threatning Juncture, Queen Anne was removed by Death; and her Crown and Throne given to his present Majesty; concerning whom, and our Happiness in his Advance-

ment, I have spoken already.

Soon after this, another Remove of a grand Monarch was made in a neighbouring Nation; and a young King was set up, under the Guardianship of one who proved a mighty Friend to the House of Hanover, and peculiarly serviceable to the Peace and Prosperity of this Kingdom, by his discovering the secret Conspiracies and Attempts that were formed to break in upon us. We may here also mention, the unaccountable Shiftings of a Crown in another Kingdom, which probably is ordered in Mercy to us, still to break concerted Measures, and to set the Thoughts of some Men to work afresh in laying Foundations, who might otherwise

therwise become very troublesome to all Europes in raising a Superstructure. I cannot forbear repeating the Words of our Prophet again, in this Place; Blessed be the Name of God for ever and ever, who thus changeth the Times, and the Seasons, removing Kings, and setting up Kings; and doing this throughout the Earth, (in one Kingdom, as well as another) that he may fulfil all his Pleasure.

3. WE should learn from what has been said, to look and pray for the Advancement of Religion, and

a Redeemer's Interest, by all these Changes.

Regard, in all that comes to pass; as the latter end of the Chapter where our Text is, expresly declares. And whether We discern the tendency of things to promote the Kingdom of Christ in the World, or not; yet certain it is, that this Kingdom shall, at last, prevail above all other Kingdoms; and it shall be firmly established, when they are broken to pieces. If therefore, we look, and pray, as we ought to do, for the Advancement of the Kingdom of God among Men, we then fall in with the Measures and Aims of Heaven, and can't be finally disappointed, as they will be who look no higher than the Kingdoms of this Earth.

Give me leave to add further, that every one of us, in our Stations, and according to our Abilities, should endeavour to make the Times, in which we live, as serviceable as we can, to promote Religion, and the Honour of our great Lord.

Times of Peace and Plenty, (as ours now are) should be improved in devising things for the Good of others, as well as for lengthening our

own Tranquility.

MEN of Power and Prudence, would do well to bestir themselves, in such a savourable Season Europes
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as this, to get those things removed, which are found by Experience to divide and weaken the Protestant Interest, but are of no manner of Service to preserve us from the Practices of our common Enemies. Very great things are already done for our Settlement, and Prosperity; and they deserve our Notice. Faction is quell'd; Rebellions are suppress'd; Contentions of all kinds, are frown'd upon, and put to Shame; false Cries and Clamours are detected, and many Refuges of Lies are swept away; Persecution, and Superstition, are now both of them discountenanc'd; Plots and Conspiracies are disclos'd, so as not easily to be form'd afresh; Liberty and Property are secur'd; many have found their Account in the Revival of Trade and Credit; The Legislative Powers, (I mean the King, and his Nobles, and Commons) are perfectly united, and have a fettled good Understanding with each other: And is not this a fit Season to take down, what is known to be a standing Wall of Partition and Separation amongst the peaceful and well-affected Subjects of this Realm? Would it not be of Service in the Kingdom of the God of Heaven, to do this, as well as a confirming and strengthening the Kingdom in the House of his present Majesty? The Men of Isfachar were famous of old, for their understanding the Times; and happy is that People, who are bleffed with fuch, that not only know how to speculate, and talk well of them, but also how to promote what is fit to be done in them. I Chron. XII. 32.

To draw to a Close; all good Men should improve the present peaceful Season, in doing what they can to propagate the Knowledge of God, and true Religion; and to promote a Reformation of Manners; since it is expressly threaten'd against them that do wickedly, that they shall be consumed, both they and their King. 1 Sam. xii. 25.

In such Times of Prosperity, liberal Souls should be devising liberal things; and a Season of so much Mercy and Plenty, as the present, should be improv'd, by abounding in all Acts of Mercy and

Goodness, as proper Occasions offer.

Among other good Works, there is one thing that I am now to recommend to you, in a particular Manner; that is, your contributing to the Support of a Charity-School in Gravel-Lane, in Southwark. They have been us'd, on this Anniversary of the King's Coronation, to have a Sermon, and Collection, in former Years: I hope they will not fare the worse, for casting themselves upon the Benevolence of those who attend this Lecture.

The State of the School, as it now stands, is this.

It was begun in the Year 1687. And from that Date, it appears to be one of the first Schools of this Nature, that was set up. The Number of Scholars was then 40; afterward encreas'd to 50; and now is about 100. They are taught to read, write, and cypher: And are also instructed in the Principles of the Christian Religion, by their learning the Affemblies Catechism. Objects are received as such, without distinction of Parties, the general Good being intended. It is situated in one of the poorest Places about the City, among the poor Watermen, and Fishermen, whose Children would scarce be taught these things, were they not provided for in this Way. The

By Works of Piety and Charity. 27
The Scholars have Bibles, Testaments and Catechisms given them; and some are put out to Trades: And it is the earnest Desire of the Managers, that it may become a yet more intire and compleat Charity.

THE larger your Contributions are, at these publick Collections, the better will the poor Children fare. More of them may be put out Apprentice into sober Families, or affisted in some Way to become serviceable to the Publick, instead of being a Charge or a Nuisance to it, as too many are. I confess to me it appears needful in these Charities, after the Instructions of a School, to put the Children into some Way to make a good Use of those Instructions. It is this that crowns the Charity. Those who are of these Sentiments will, I hope, be the more liberal in their Contributions.

THERE are two Arguments I would leave with you, taken from the Subject I have been upon, to

excite your Liberality.

The first is; That, since Changes are so frequent both in publick and private Assairs, every one should be glad to do Good while he hath it in the Power of his Hand, not knowing how soon the Times and Seasons may alter for the worse. We may not have such favourable Opportunities hereafter, or we may not have such Ability for Works of this Nature, as we have at present. Eccles. xi. 2. Give a Portion to Seven, and also to Eight, for thou knowest not what Evil shall be upon the Earth. If any Evil should come, it will be a very great Satisfaction and Comfort to think, that in a Time of Ease and Prosperity, we were always ready to minister to the Necessities of others: We may then reasonably hope that others will be ready

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28 The Change of Times considered &c.

to minister to us. This, however, we are sure of, That there is a Reward with GoD.

THE other Argument is; to consider seriously our present Advantages, in Gop's changing the Times as at this Day. By all the Bleffings that you enjoy under the present Government, and all the Calamities you have escaped in being delivered from other Hands, you are called upon to make fuch Acknowledgments as these to Go D. Our Gratitude should not be in Word and Compliment only, but in Deed and in Truth. If our Works of Charity on these Occasions could be brought to bear a Proportion with what is spent in other Ways of rejoycing, how much Good might every such Day produce? Whilst others spend freely in their finful Excesses, let us communicate chearfully for the Relief of those who are the present Messengers of Providence to folicit our help.

Now may be that changeth the Times and Seafons accept our Service, and continue and increase our Blessings: But may we also be prepared for the Loss of them, and for parting with them whenever God shall so require: And may we be so bappy as to find all Things working for our Good, thro' Jesus Christ our Lord.

To bim be Glory for ever. Amen

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